



CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF INSTRUCTION

J-7/JPRA
DISTRIBUTION: A, B, C, S

CJCSI 3270.01B
23 January 2015

PERSONNEL RECOVERY

References: See Enclosure B.

1. Purpose. This instruction implements Department of Defense (DoD) personnel recovery (PR) policy responsibilities delineated in reference a.
2. Superseded/Cancellation. CJCSI 3270.01A, 1 July 2003, "Personnel Recovery Within the Department of Defense," is hereby superseded.
3. Applicability. This instruction applies to the Joint Staff, Military Departments, Combatant Commands (CCMDs), and Defense Agencies, otherwise referred to as DoD Components. The term "Military Departments," as used in this document refers to the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, and the Marine Corps. U.S. military, DoD civilians, and DoD contractor personnel authorized to accompany the U.S. Armed Forces are hereafter referred to as DoD personnel (reference a).
4. Policy. The DoD Components will implement joint guidance and standards, integrate concepts and capabilities to prepare for, prevent, and respond to the isolation of DoD personnel, and address PR in plans, exercises, orders, and missions.
5. Definitions. The Glossary contains a list of acronyms, abbreviations, and definitions of terms used herein.
6. Responsibilities
 - a. The Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Prisoner of War and Missing Personnel Affairs (DASD(POW/MPA)) serves as the office of primary responsibility (OPR) for PR policy and strategy, and is the principal agent for the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy (USD(P)) to oversee all aspects of the DoD use of nonconventional assisted recovery (NAR) authority in accordance with references a, b, and c.

b. The Joint Personnel Recovery Agency (JPRA) is the PR OPR for both the Department of Defense, less policy, and the Joint Staff.

c. Enclosure A delineates PR responsibilities for DoD Components. Classified responsibilities of applicable agencies can be found in CJCSI 3270.01B-1.

7. Summary of Changes. This instruction:

a. Removes responsibilities for Commander, U.S. Joint Forces Command (CDRUSJFCOM) as executive agent for PR.

b. Articulates the responsibilities of JPRA as a Chairman's Controlled Activity (CCA), as the DoD PR OPR (less policy), and as the Joint Staff PR OPR (references a and d).

c. Amplifies the responsibilities of the Joint Staff Directorates.

d. Provides additional guidance for NAR per references c, e, and f.

e. Removes the classified material from the current Enclosure B of CJCSI 3270.01A, and creates a new publication, CJCSI 3270.01B-1, as a classified supplement to this instruction. This allows the unclassified material in this portion of the instruction to be more readily accessible.

8. Releasability. UNRESTRICTED. This directive is approved for public release; distribution is unlimited on NIPRNET. DoD Components (to include the CCMDs), other Federal agencies, and the public, may obtain copies of this directive through the Internet from the CJCS Directives Electronic Library at <http://www.dtic.mil/cjcs_directives>. Joint Staff activities may also obtain access via the SIPR Directives Electronic Library Web sites.

9. Effective Date. This INSTRUCTION is effective upon receipt.

For the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff:



DAVID L. GOLDFEIN, Lt Gen, USAF
Director, Joint Staff

Enclosures:

- A – Responsibilities and Procedures for Personnel Recovery
- B – References
- GL – Glossary

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ENCLOSURE A

RESPONSIBILITIES AND PROCEDURES FOR PERSONNEL RECOVERY

1. General. The DoD Components are encouraged to coordinate with JPRA as they execute their PR responsibilities. Refer to classified supplement CJCSI 3270.01B-1 for additional responsibilities and procedures.

2. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), in accordance with reference a, will:

a. Provide strategic military guidance and direction to the Secretaries of the Military Departments and the Commander, United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) (reference a).

b. Oversee operational implementation of reference a by the CCMDs.

c. Provide strategic military guidance and direction to JPRA.

3. The Chairman's Special Staff, Joint Staff Directors, and JPRA will:

a. Director, Public Affairs Office (PAO) will integrate PR into public affairs plans and programs in coordination with the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), the CCMDs, and the Secretaries of the Military Departments. Plans must address the particular nuances of public affairs support to families or next-of-kin during PR events to protect the safety and welfare of isolated persons (references a and g).

b. The Chairman's Legal Counsel (OCJCS LC) will support PR legal review and coordination requirements, including review of NAR funding requests.

c. The Director, Joint Staff (DJS) will integrate PR across the Joint Staff and facilitate PR coordination among the DoD Components.

(1) The Director for Intelligence (DJ-2) will:

(a) Serve as the Joint Staff OPR for intelligence support to PR (ISPR); facilitate ISPR coordination between the DoD Components and the Intelligence Community (IC).

(b) Ensure appropriate PR training for the IC representatives is available, in coordination with the Secretaries of the Military Departments and USSOCOM.

(c) In conjunction with DIA, represent Combatant Commander (CCDR) personnel recovery intelligence requirements to the Joint Staff and the Military Intelligence Board.

(d) Provide collection management support and oversight for the management of CCMD ISPR collection requirements.

(e) Coordinate ISPR policy and oversight issues, as needed, with the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence (OUSD(I)) in accordance with reference h.

(2) The Director for Operations (DJ-3) will:

(a) Serve as the Joint Staff OPR for operational matters relating to personnel recovery. The National Joint Operations and Intelligence Center (NJOIC) serves as the initial entry point for the reporting of personnel recovery events and to keep DoD senior leadership informed, in accordance with commanders critical information requirements (CCIR).

(b) Provide oversight of all hostage matters.

1. Review and provide recommendations on interagency and multinational requests for DoD PR assistance.

2. Participate as the Joint Staff representative for hostage matters at the Hostage Personnel Recovery Working Group (HPRWG), a working group under the Counterterrorism Security Group (CSG) within the National Security Council Staff (NSCS).

(c) Serve as the Joint Staff OPR for NAR operational activities.

1. Obtain OSD operational approval for NAR.

2. Ensure all NAR-related activities are coordinated with DJ-7 and JPRA, as appropriate.

(d) Coordinate requests for PR forces, less National Mission Force, in accordance with the Global Force Management process.

(e) In coordination with JPRA, support PR-related defense sensitive support requests.

(f) Refer to classified CJCSI 3270.01B-1 for additional responsibilities and procedures.

(3) The Director for Logistics (DJ-4) will coordinate logistics requirements, to include medical, for PR readiness and operations.

(4) The Director for Strategic Plans and Policy (DJ-5) will ensure the integration of PR in adaptive planning and execution (APEX), and serve as the Joint Staff OPR for prisoner of war/missing in action (POW/MIA) policy integration (CJCSI 3290.01), in coordination with JPRA.

(5) The Director for Command, Control, Communications, and Computers/Cyber; Chief Information Officer (CIO) (DJ-6) will assist JPRA to ensure integration of PR-related command, control, communications, and computers (C4) and cyber capabilities in coordination with the CCMDs, Secretaries of the Military Departments, and agencies. The DJ-6 will coordinate PR-related communications and technology requirements within DoD and the interagency.

(6) The Director for Joint Force Development (DJ-7) will:

(a) Serve as the Joint Staff lead directorate for JPRA on all matters requiring Joint Staff assistance and coordination, and provide operational guidance to the Director, JPRA on behalf of the Chairman.

(b) Manage NAR funds in accordance with applicable financial regulations and procedures in coordination with DASD (POW/MPA) and the DJ-3.

1. Provide resource management support for CCMD NAR financial resourcing and processing requirements.

2. Manage funds identified to support NAR and disburse funds to other DoD organizations and external agencies.

3. Approve CCMD requests for Joint Staff NAR funding not requiring legislative fiscal authority.

(c) Coordinate validated CCMD PR requirements within the Joint Staff, other agencies, and the Services in order to obtain required resources to support CCMD PR programs.

(d) Coordinate, as necessary, with the DJ-3 on all matters related to ongoing PR events, and operational planning and approval processes.

(7) The Director for Force Structure, Resources, and Assessment (DJ-8) in coordination with the DJ-3 and DJ-7, address CCMD PR requirements, to include NAR, within the Joint Staff, other agencies, and the Military

Departments and forward to the Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC) for consideration and validation, if necessary.

d. The Joint Personnel Recovery Agency (JPRA). The Secretary of Defense has designated JPRA as a Chairman's Controlled Activity (CCA) (reference a).

(1) As the DoD PR OPR, JPRA will:

(a) Establish and maintain clear operational lines of communication, in coordination with the DJ-7, with the USD(P) through the USD(P)/Chief of Staff (CoS) and DASD (POW/MPA) on PR policy matters; and with the CJCS, the CCMDs, and the Services for operational initiatives to build consensus and establish joint standards.

(b) Coordinate with, assist, and support USD(P), DASD (POW/MPA), DoD Components, interagency, partner nations, and others as resources and mission priorities permit, to facilitate a standardized, integrated, and interoperable PR capability that is reflected in their respective doctrine, organization, training, material, leadership, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF).

(c) Periodically review PR employment concepts and capabilities, identify policy ramifications to the USD(P), through the USD(P)/CoS and DASD (POW/MPA), and recommend improvements to the CJCS through the Joint Staff DJ-7.

(d) Provide reports to the CJCS and Secretary of Defense, as necessary, to keep them informed of significant PR matters.

(e) Provide PR planning and operational support, expertise, and other assistance, as requested, to DoD Components and interagency partners to facilitate PR preparation, planning, execution, and adaptation.

(f) Coordinate initiatives to ensure joint standardization, effectiveness, interoperability and integration of PR training, testing, equipment, security, C4 systems, planning, operations, and PR-related intelligence.

(g) Develop, provide, and oversee joint PR education and training programs and standards for commanders and staffs, forces, and individuals that will prepare them to conduct PR throughout the range of military operations (references a, i, j, and k).

1. Develop and provide training tailored to the identified level of risk of isolation and exploitation for the individual and/or unit.

2. Assist DoD Components in identifying personnel requiring specialized PR training to mitigate the risk of their isolation, to include captivity and exploitation.

3 Assist the DoD Components with the collection, validation, and advocacy of PR requirements.

4 Assist DoD Components to develop training requirements per Appendix A and CJCSI 3270.01B-1.

5 Assist DoD Components with the identification of, requirements for, and the provision of, PR aids (e.g., evasion charts (EVC), tools, devices, pointee-talkies, blood chits), intelligence products and services, and isolated personnel guidance (IPG).

(h) Serve as the NAR program manager and publish procedural program guidance. Coordinate with USD(P) for NAR fiscal authority. Ensure NAR operational authorities are obtained by the DJ-3. Coordinate with DJ-3 to maintain awareness of NAR operational planning activities.

1 In coordination with DJ-3, DJ-7, and OSD, coordinate CCMD NAR requirements and NAR funds. Develop and coordinate NAR fiscal and operational reporting with the Joint Staff, OSD, CCMDs, and other U.S. Government departments and agencies.

2 In coordination with DJ-3, prioritize the aggregate of CCMD NAR requirements in accordance with SecDef and OSD guidance, and make recommendations to the DJ-7 for Joint Staff resource allocations.

3 In coordination with USD(P) and the CCMDs, program and budget for DoD NAR activities.

4 Ensure the NAR capabilities of both DoD and non-DoD agencies are properly coordinated and incorporated into the CCMD plans to support the overall DoD PR program.

(i) Support the Chairman's Exercise Program (CEP) and the Joint Exercise Program (JEP) in accordance with reference 1. Assist the CCMDs and Military Departments with PR training and exercises, as requested.

(j) Act as the DoD EVC program manager; oversee development and printing, in coordination with NGA, and distribution, in coordination with Defense Logistics Agency's (DLA) – Defense Supply Center Richmond (DSCR).

(k) Manage the DoD Blood Chit program in accordance with reference a, and develop guidance for CCMD implementation of the program.

(l) Develop, facilitate, assess, and oversee DoD PR technologies, joint experiments, and tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) to meet CCMD requirements that the Secretaries of the Military Departments' programs do not address, or requirements designated by OSD or the Joint Staff. Conduct specialized research, development, testing and evaluation, as appropriate. Promote interoperability between systems with detection/relay, control centers, and area common operational picture or other similar command and control nodes.

(m) Use the capabilities development process to identify and validate joint PR capabilities through the Joint Staff DJ-8 Force Structure, Resources, and Assessment Directorate. Efforts will include advocating for Military Department and CCMD PR capability requirements in the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System.

(n) Produce PR-related intelligence products with the DIA IC POW/MIA Analytic Cell, in accordance with established agreements for federated PR-related intelligence products.

(o) Provide selected PR-focused analysis and develop information for inclusion in assigned PR-related products as requested by the POW/MIA Analytic Cell, the Secretaries of the Military Departments, CCMDs, DoD agencies, the IC, and other government agencies. Ensure the intelligence and legal oversight provisions of reference m are adhered to.

(p) Facilitate the coordination of ISPR requirements and issues (e.g., shortfalls, solutions, TTP) among the CCMDs, Military Departments, and Joint Staff.

(q) Assist the Joint Staff and DIA IC POW/MIA Analytic Cell in determining and developing annual intelligence priorities in support of CCDR PR requirements.

(r) Assist CCDRs and Services in dissemination of PR-related information and intelligence resulting from the debriefing of recovered isolated personnel.

(s) Additional responsibilities and procedures can be found in the classified CJCSI 3270.01B-1.

(2) As the Joint Staff PR OPR, JPRA will:

(a) Advise assist, coordinate, and collaborate on PR matters with the Joint Staff directorates, combat support agencies (CSAs), and other CCAs.

(b) Participate as the Joint Staff representative for PR matters at the HPRWG.

4. Secretaries of the Military Departments and United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM), in accordance with references a, h, j, l, and n will:

a. Establish and maintain a PR OPR within their respective Service(s) and notify USD(P) (through the USD(P) CoS, and DASD (POW/MPA)), CJCS, and JPRA of the office designated.

b. In accordance with CCMD requirements, provide PR capabilities that support the joint accomplishment of PR execution tasks.

c. Ensure intelligence capabilities support PR throughout the range of military operations. Identify and provide relevant training for intelligence personnel whose duties will, or are likely to, involve support to PR.

d. Ensure DoD personnel receive training, as appropriate, commensurate with their level of risk for becoming isolated or exploited, as established by the CCMD.

e. Include PR-related events in exercises.

f. Submit the results of survival, evasion, resistance, and escape (SERE) course inspections and evaluations within 60 days to USD(P) through USD(P)/CoS and DASD (POW/MPA), and to JPRA through CJCS (DJ-7).

g. In coordination with the CCMDs, submit requirements for training and support products in accordance with the JPRA annual data call (See Appendix A).

h. Ensure policies and procedures are in place to identify and track personnel who have received personnel recovery training.

i. Support and comply with the qualification standards (reference o) in DoD SERE psychology guidance.

j. Be prepared to conduct reintegration, to include personnel from other Military Departments, DoD civilians, contractor personnel authorized to accompany the force (CAAF), and other designated personnel (reference n).

k. In conjunction with JPRA, provide advice, information, and support to family members during isolating events.

l. Designate a SERE Psychologist to assist the Service-appointed CAO in providing support to family members throughout the duration of the isolating event and reintegration.

m. Discuss with family members the need to protect information that could be used against captured or detained individuals during the period of their captivity and the consequences of speaking about that same information.

n. Enter PR observations, insights and lessons (OILs) (to include reintegration and post-isolation support activities (PISA)) into the Joint Lessons Learned Information System (JLLIS).

o. Ensure all information related to PR events is collected, retained, and preserved to provide data for analysis, assist accounting efforts, and support future PR planning and training.

p. Forward all PR event information to JPRA for analysis and recordkeeping.

q. Per reference n, Enclosure 2, transfer all Phase III SERE debriefing material to JPRA. SERE debriefings will be classified according to the PR Security Classification Guide.

r. Refer to classified CJCSI 3270.01B-1 for additional responsibilities and procedures.

5. Combatant Commands will:

a. Establish and maintain a PR OPR and notify the USD(P) through USD(P)/CoS to DASD (POW/MPA), the CJCS, the Secretaries of the Military Departments, and JPRA of the designated office.

b. Establish processes and procedures to prepare for, prevent, and respond to isolating events.

c. Report PR events to the NJOIC.

d. As required, determine the level of PR support that can be provided to the U.S. country team to prepare, prevent, or respond to an isolating incident. Support is limited to the command's capabilities, assigned forces, and standing operational authorities. Activities include, but are not limited to:

- (1) Leveraging collection opportunities during the isolation of a U.S. Government (USG) employee or citizen.
 - (2) In coordination with the Chief of Mission, assessing personnel recovery capabilities of host nation counterparts to mitigate risks.
 - (3) Assisting the country team to counter and marginalize the practice of hostage-taking.
 - (4) Supporting the country team after an isolated person has been recovered (e.g., medical, transportation, and debriefing).
 - (5) Pursuing opportunities to collect, analyze, and share the information gathered after an isolated person is recovered.
- e. Communicate NAR requirements to the CJCS, through DJ-3, DJ-7, and JPRA. USSOCOM shall also adhere to the GCC requirements outlined in paragraph 6.f.(5) of this instruction when planning and conducting NAR.
 - f. Implement incentive and reward programs, in coordination with affected Chief of Mission, to support the recovery of isolated personnel when required and feasible. Ensure rewards and other compensation are consistent.
 - g. Ensure all information related to PR events is collected, retained, and preserved to provide data for analysis, assist accounting efforts, and support future PR planning and training.
- (1) Forward all PR event information to JPRA for analysis and recordkeeping.
 - (2) Per reference n, Enclosures 2 and 3, transfer all Phase I and II reintegration data to the Service-designated reintegration team chief if Phase III reintegration is required. If reintegration ends at Phase I or II, the CCMD will send all data collected from Phase I or II to JPRA. SERE debriefings will be classified according to the PR Security Classification Guide.
- h. Refer to classified CJCSI 3270.01B-1 for additional responsibilities and procedures.

6. Geographic Combatant Commands (GCCs), in addition to responsibilities outlined in paragraph 5. above, will:

- a. Publish comprehensive theater PR guidance consistent with established DoD policy and joint doctrine, outlining the commander's

concept of how the theater will address PR activities within the AOR. At a minimum, the guidance will include:

- (1) GCC PR OPR responsibilities.
 - (2) GCC HQ staff responsibilities.
 - (3) GCC HQ staff preparation and training for PR.
 - (4) Responsibilities as required for developing and providing theater-unique briefings on operational procedures and SERE (to include high risk of isolation).
 - (5) Theater blood chit programs and other PR programs as required.
 - (6) Processes for establishing, implementing, monitoring, and reporting PR requirements.
 - (7) Procedures for capturing PR OILs and posting them into the JLLIS.
 - (8) Procedures for executing reintegration tasks in accordance with reference n and the JPRA Debriefing Guide and Question Sets, to include the handling and ultimate disposition of personnel processing files, debriefing notes, and lessons learned.
 - (9) Procedures for identifying and reporting PR readiness.
- b. Facilitate the flow of PR-related intelligence and information during training and operations.
 - c. Establish, in accordance with reference h, a J-2 PR POC to coordinate ISPR issues with the GCC PR OPR and JPRA.
 - d. In coordination with the secretaries of the Military Departments, develop, publish, and enforce PR theater entry requirements.
 - e. Determine risk of isolation and exploitation for personnel operating within GCC's AOR. Consider operational area, opposing forces, friendly forces, mission requirements and other operational considerations when evaluating risk of isolation.
 - f. Include PR in contingency and crisis action planning. Incorporate APEX PR guidance and focus on accomplishing the five PR tasks.

(1) Review time-phased force deployment data to ensure sufficient PR capability throughout the deployment process.

(2) Coordinate frequencies for command and control, recovery forces and survival radios with the Joint Staff, the National Reconnaissance Office (NRO) and the National Security Agency (NSA).

(a) Ensure allocation of frequencies, bandwidth, power, and channels.

(b) Ensure other resource elements are available to satisfy validated PR communication requirements.

(3) Develop theater reintegration and PISA plans and programs in accordance with reference n and in coordination with the interagency and Military Departments.

(a) In coordination with the Military Departments and JPRA, ensure the timely and appropriate debriefing of recovered individuals is accomplished.

(b) Ensure intelligence debriefing materials are disseminated through proper intelligence channels (references a, h, p, and q).

(4) Ensure theater PR elements are integrated into all relevant CJCS and GCC-sponsored training exercises and that exercises encompass the five PR tasks in accordance with reference l.

(5) Fulfill responsibilities for NAR per reference c, e, and f to include preparing and submitting NAR requirements, gaining operational and fiscal approvals, processing of resources, execution, and reporting activities.

7. Request National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) to provide operational support to CCMDs, Services, and JPRA, and produce the following products:

a. Evasion charts in response to CCMD requirements.

b. Blood chits.

c. Geospatial products and imagery in collaboration with DIA.

d. Refer to classified CJCSI 3270.01B-1 for additional responsibilities and procedures.

8. Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) will:

a. As mandated by the Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI), serve as executive agent to maintain the POW/MIA analytic capability. The Director, DIA, or his designee for IC POW/MIA analysis shall:

(1) Produce baseline PR and threat of capture assessments in support of CCMD and IC requirements.

(2) Provide, in conjunction with JPRA, assessments to support isolated personnel.

(3) Facilitate cross-cueing of intelligence collection assets and collection management functions during emergent and ongoing PR activities to support CCMD requirements.

(4) Provide any current or future Military Department Board of Inquiry with the totality of all information for cases since 31 December 1990, in a timely and accurate manner.

(5) Provide human intelligence operational support for nonconventional assisted recovery to the CCMDs. See CJCSI 3270.01B-1 for further details.

(6) Designate and maintain a qualified cadre of personnel skilled in all-source analysis and the use of measurement and signature intelligence to support PR.

(a) Maintain a surge capability to support current PR events to include, at the direction of the Secretary of Defense, hostage rescue events.

(b) Coordinate education and training materials and course content with JPRA.

(7) Conduct POW/MIA and personnel recovery intelligence liaison and fusion with the IC, CCMDs, Services, other DoD partners, and U.S. allies.

(8) Participate in and represent the DNI and IC analysis to the Hostage Personnel Recovery Working Group (HPRWG).

b. See classified CJCSI 3270.01B-1 for additional responsibilities.

9. National Reconnaissance Office. See classified CJCSI 3270.01B-1.

10. National Security Agency. See classified CJCSI 3270.01B-1.

APPENDIX A TO ENCLOSURE A

JPRA TRAINING REQUIREMENT AND SUBMISSION PROCESS

1. No later than (NLT) 1 November of each year, JPRA, through the Joint Staff, will provide the Military Departments, CCMDs, IC, and DoD agencies with JPRA training attendance data for the previous fiscal year.

2. NLT 1 December of each year:

a. JPRA will provide a recommended prioritization of support.

b. JPRA will release the training requirements data call for the upcoming fiscal year.

3. NLT 30 January of each year, the Military Departments, CCMDs, IC, and DoD Agencies will amend their previous JPRA training requirements submissions and submit a five-year projection of joint requirements to JPRA and the Joint Staff DJ-7. Requirement submitters are requested to provide, at a minimum, the following information to assist JPRA with determining how best to address the requirements:

a. Priority of each training requirement.

b. Justification and/or rationale to support the requirement.

c. Impact if requirement is not met.

d. Additional coordination details (requirements worksheets) will be provided via e-mail to customer-identified POCs.

4. NLT 15 March of each year, JPRA will release a message announcing the training schedule, training quota allocations, production allocations and operational planning team (OPT) schedules. The OPT will use a flexible six (6) phase process designed to develop specialized/customized SERE training programs through coordination between JPRA and requesting customers.

5. Secretaries of the Military Departments and CCMDs will submit out-of-cycle training requests by general admin (GENADMIN) message to JPRA, with an information copy to Joint Staff DJ-7. JPRA will process out-of-cycle training requests on a case-by-case basis, not to interfere with scheduled training. At a minimum, requests will contain the following:

- a. Type of training, course, capability or product required.
- b. Mission profile to include unit, location, mission, platform(s), vulnerabilities, sensitivities, etc.
- c. Justification for training.
- d. Deployment specifics, if applicable, to include deployment location, date notified, deployment dates and number of personnel deploying for each date.
- e. Total number of personnel to be trained.
- f. Impact if training is not provided.
- g. Primary and alternate dates desired.
- h. Training format: resident or mobile.

ENCLOSURE B

PART I—REFERENCES

- a. DoD Directive 3002.01, 16 April 2009, Incorporating Change 1, 4 April 2013, “Personnel Recovery in the Department of Defense”
- b. DoD Directive 5110.10, 21 September 2005, “Defense Prisoner of War/Missing Personnel Office (DPMO)”
- c. Under Secretary of Defense for Policy memorandum, 19 September 2012, “Revised Department of Defense Procedures to Exercise the Authority under Section 943 Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for FY 2009, as amended by Section 1205 of the NDAA for FY 2012”
- d. DoD Instruction 3002.04, 17 November 2014, “DoD Personnel Recovery—Non-Conventional Assisted Recovery (NAR)”
- e. DoD Instruction 2310.6, 13 October 2000, “Non-Conventional Assisted Recovery in the Department of Defense”
- f. Joint Staff message, DTG 051520Z NOV 14, Subj/ “(U) FY 2015 Joint Staff (JS) Interim Guidance for the Department of Defense (DoD) Non-Conventional Assisted Recovery (NAR) Program”
- g. JP 3-50, 20 December 2011, “Personnel Recovery”
- h. DoD Instruction 3115.10E, 24 March 2006, “Intelligence Support to Personnel Recovery”
- i. DoD Directive 1300.7, 8 December 2000, “Training and Education to Support the Code of Conduct (CoC)”
- j. DoD Instruction 1300.21, 8 January 2001, “Code of Conduct (CoC) Training and Education”
- k. DoD Instruction 1300.23, 20 August 2003, “Isolated Personnel Training for DoD Civilian and Contractors”
- l. CJCSM 3500.03 Series, “Joint Training Manual for the Armed Forces of the United States”

- m. DoD 5240.1-R, 7 December 1982, “Procedures Governing the Activities of DoD Intelligence Components That Affect United States Persons”
- n. DoD Instruction 3002.03, 15 July 2013, “DoD Personnel Recovery - Reintegration of Recovered Personnel”
- o. CJCSM 3500.11 Series, “Department of Defense Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Escape Psychology Program”
- p. DoD Instruction O-5100.94, 27 September 2011, Incorporating Change 1, 15 October 2013, “Oversight, Coordination, Assessment, and Reporting of DoD Intelligence and Intelligence-Related Sensitive Activities”
- q. CJCSI 3250.01 Series, “Policy Guidance for Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance and Sensitive Reconnaissance Operations”

PART II—RELATED

- 1. Public Law 110-417; 122 stat. 4578, Section 943, Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2009, as amended by Section 1205, Public Law 112-81, National Defense authorization Act for FY 2012
- 2. DoD Instruction 2310.05, 31 January 2000, Incorporating Administrative Change 1, 14 March 2008, “Accounting for Missing Persons—Boards of Inquiry”
- 3. Title 10, U.S. Code, Sections 1501-1513, “Missing Persons Act”
- 4. JPRA, 10 June 2011, “Guidance on Debriefing and Recommended Question Sets for Personnel Recovery Reintegration Debriefing,”
- 5. CJCSI 3150.25 Series, 20 April 2012, “Joint Lessons Learned Program”
- 6. DoD Directive 2310.07E, 10 November 2003, “Personnel Accounting—Losses Due to Hostile Acts”
- 7. DoD Instruction 1300.18, 8 January 2008, Incorporating Change 1, 14 August 2009, “Department of Defense (DoD) Personnel Casualty Matters, Policies, and Procedures”
- 8. DoD Instruction 3003.01, 26 September 2011, “DoD Support to Civil Search and Rescue (SAR)”

9. DoD Instruction 3020.41, 20 December 2011, "Operational Contractor Support (OCS)"
10. Executive Order 10631, "Code of Conduct for Members of the Armed Forces of the United States," as amended
11. Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness memorandum, 17 January 2006, "DoD Readiness Reporting System Interim Implementation Guidance Serial 3.0"
12. "(U) Memorandum of Agreement Concerning DoD-CIA Mutual Support in Policy, Research and Development, Training, Planning, and Operations for Personnel Recovery," 19 March 2008 (Classified SECRET)
13. NSA/NRO Concept of Operations for National SIGINT Support to Personnel Recovery, 15 September 2008
14. Joint Staff message, DTG 271120Z SEP 01, Subject: Specialized Code of Conduct Training for Sensitive Reconnaissance Operations Crewmembers and Other DoD Personnel Designated as High-Risk-of Capture/High-Risk-of-Exploitation (Classified SECRET//NOFORN)
15. Department of Homeland Security, 2 August 2007, "National Search and Rescue Plan"
16. Joint Requirements Oversight Counsel Memorandum 009-12, Concept of Operations for Personnel Recovery, 3 February 2012
17. USSOCOM Directive 525-36, 27 June 2005, "Detention and Captivity" (Classified SECRET//NOFORN)
18. Executive Order 12333, (July 2008), "United States Intelligence Activities," December 1981, as amended
19. DoD Directive 5240.01, DoD Intelligence Activities," 27 August 2007, with CH 1, 29 January 2013
20. Directive-Type Memorandum 08-052, DoD Guidance for Reporting Questionable Intelligence Activities and Significant or Highly Sensitive Matters," June 17, 2009, Incorporating Change 4, Effective 21 August 2013

21. Secretary of Defense memorandum, 3 January 2013, Delegation of Secretary of Defense Authorities to Carry Out Personnel recovery Reintegration and Post-Isolation Support Activities
22. CJCSI 3290.01 Series, "Program for Detainee Operations"

GLOSSARY

PART I—ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AOR	area of responsibility
APEX	adaptive planning and execution
CCA	Chairman's Controlled Activity
CCIR	Commander's Critical Information Requirements
CEP	Chairman's Exercise Program
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CJCS	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
CoC	Code of Conduct
CSAR	combat search and rescue
DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency
DJS	Director, Joint Staff
DoD	Department of Defense
DOTMLPF	doctrine, organization, training, material, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities
DPMO	Defense Prisoner of War/Missing Personnel Office
HRI	high risk of isolation
IC	Intelligence Community
IPG	isolated personnel guidance
ISPR	intelligence support to personnel recovery
JEP	Joint Exercise Program
JP	joint publication
JPRA	Joint Personnel Recovery Agency
JROC	Joint Requirements Oversight Council
JPRC	Joint Personnel Recovery Center
JSTP	Joint Services Training Program
MIA	missing in action
NAR	nonconventional assisted recovery
NJOIC	National Joint Operations and Intelligence Center
NRO	National Reconnaissance Office
NSA	National Security Agency
OPR	office of primary responsibility
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense

PISA	post-isolation support activities
POW	prisoner of war
PR	personnel recovery
PRCC	Personnel Recovery Coordination Cell
SAR	search and rescue
SecDef	Secretary of Defense
SERE	survival, evasion, resistance, and escape
SIGINT	signals intelligence
SMU	special mission unit
SOF	special operations forces
SRO	sensitive reconnaissance operations
USD(I)	Under Secretary of Defense (Intelligence)
USG	United States Government
USD(P)/CoS	Under Secretary of Defense (Policy)/Chief of Staff
USSOCOM	United States Special Operations Command

PART II—TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

adaptive planning and execution system. A DoD system of joint policies, processes, procedures, and reporting structures, supported by communications and information technology, that is used by the joint planning and execution community to monitor, plan, and execute mobilization, deployment, employment, sustainment, redeployment, and demobilization activities associated with joint operations. Also called **APEX** system. (JP 5-0).

blood chit. A small sheet of material depicting an American flag and a statement in several languages to the effect that anyone assisting the bearer to safety will be rewarded. (JP 3-50).

combat search and rescue. The tactics, techniques, and procedures performed by forces to effect the recovery of isolated personnel during combat. Also called **CSAR**. (JP 3-50).

high risk of isolation. Personnel whose position and/or assignment makes them particularly vulnerable to being isolated, captured, and exploited by adversary forces, terrorists, or unfriendly governments. Also called **HRI**.

isolated personnel. U.S. military, Department of Defense civilians and contractor personnel (and others designated by the President or the Secretary of Defense) who are separated from their unit (as an individual or a group) while participating in a U.S. sponsored military activity or

mission and are, or may be, in a situation where they must survive, evade, resist, or escape. (JP 3-50).

joint personnel recovery center. The primary joint force organization responsible for planning and coordinating personnel recovery for military operations within the assigned operational area. Also called **JPRC**. (JP 3-50).

Joint Services Training Program is a closely coordinated, specialized course of instruction conducted at the direction of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The program nomenclature is synonymous with S-V82-A and SERE 245. The Services and CCMDs identify high risk of isolation personnel requiring this training. Also called **JSTP**.

Nonconventional assisted recovery. Personnel recovery conducted by indigenous/surrogate personnel that are trained, supported, and led by special operations forces, unconventional warfare ground and maritime forces, or other government agencies' personnel that have been specifically trained and directed to establish and operate indigenous or surrogate infrastructures. Also called **NAR**. (JP 3-50).

office of primary responsibility. An individual or group who act as the central focus for a particular discipline, and who coordinate, integrate, research, action, or otherwise are involved in the day-to-day advocacy of, that discipline. The office of primary responsibility acts in the name of a higher headquarters or command in ensuring requirements are identified or tasks are acknowledged, and actions are taken to fulfill those requirements or complete those tasks. Policy decisions are usually retained by the higher authority, unless specifically assigned to the office of primary responsibility. Also called **OPR**.

personnel recovery. The sum of military, diplomatic, and civil efforts to prepare for and execute the recovery and reintegration of isolated personnel. Also called **PR**. (JP 3-50).

personnel recovery coordination cell. The primary joint force component organization responsible for coordinating and controlling component personnel recovery missions. Also called **PRCC**. (JP 3-50).

post-isolation support activities. The debriefing of a non-DoD recovered person combined with activities to promote or support their physical and mental health, and other activities that facilitate the return of the recovered person to military or civilian life as expeditiously as possible. Also called **PISA**.

prisoner of war. A detained person as defined in Articles 4 and 5 of the Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of August 12, 1949. In particular, one who, while engaged in combat under orders of his or her government is captured by the armed forces of the enemy. As such, he or she is entitled to the combatant's privilege of immunity from the municipal law of the capturing state for warlike acts which do not amount to breaches of the law of armed conflict. For example, a prisoner of war may be, but is not limited to, any person belonging to one of the following categories who has fallen into the power of the enemy: a member of the Armed Forces, organized militia or volunteer corps; a person who accompanies the Armed Forces without actually being a member thereof; a member of a merchant marine or civilian aircraft crew not qualifying for more favorable treatment; or individuals who, on the approach of the enemy, spontaneously take up arms to resist the invading forces. Also called **POW** or **PW**. (JP 1-02).

survival, evasion, resistance, and escape. Actions performed by isolated personnel designed to ensure their health, mobility, safety, and honor in anticipation of or preparation for their return to friendly control. Also called **SERE**. (JP 3-50).

unconventional assisted recovery. Nonconventional assisted recovery conducted by special operations forces. Also called **UAR**. (JP 3-50).